

NINETY-SEVENTH YEAR.

THURSDAY, MORNING, JULY 21, 1904.

PRICE: In St. Louis, One Cent.
Outside St. Louis, Two Cents.
On Train, Three Cents.BEEF STRIKE IS SETTLED;
ARBITRATION AGREED UPON

Amicable Adjustment Is Reached at Conference Lasting Three Hours—Strikers Are to Return to Work at Once Pending Final Decision of Board to Be Selected, Which Will Fix New Scale of Wages—All the Men Thrown Out of Employment Are to Be Taken Back Within Forty-Five Days.

EXPECT NORMAL CONDITIONS TO BE RESTORED TO-MORROW.

DEMANDS OF STRIKERS.

- Grievances to be submitted to arbitration.
- All strikers to be reinstated at once.
- An employee who strikes was inaugurated may be retained if use can be found for them.
- Temporary scale of wages pending arbitration to be that in effect previous to May 28—unskilled labor to be paid 15¢ an hour, instead of 15¢ to 17¢ cents, the price paid after the old contract expired.

BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

- Grievances to be settled by arbitration.
- Strikers to return to work at once pending decision of arbitration board.
- All strikers to be reinstated within forty-five days.
- Men employed since strike to be retained.
- Temporary wage scale to be same as that in effect before the strike, pending new schedule to be fixed by arbitration board.
- Each side is to appoint one member of the arbitration board, and they together are to select a third.

Chicago, Ill., July 20.—The strike of packing-house employees, begun nine days ago, which has demoralized the packing industry throughout the country, was settled here to-night at a conference between representatives of the packers, the officials of the Meat Cutters' Union and representatives of all the allied trades employed at the stock yards.

The whole controversy will be submitted to a Board of Arbitration, both sides agreeing to abide by whatever decision this board may reach. Pending the decision of the Arbitration Board, the men will be taken back to work as rapidly as possible by the packers, and it is agreed by the packers that all the old employees are to be reinstated within forty-five days from the date work is resumed. If any of the former employees are still unemployed at the expiration of that time, such persons are to have the privilege of submitting their cases to the Arbitration Board for settlement.

STRIKERS WILL RETURN TO WORK.

The strikers will return to work as soon as they can be notified of the peaceable adjustment of the trouble, and it is expected that by Friday morning everything will be in normal shape at all the plants in the different cities where the employees were on strike. Half an hour after the decision had been reached to-night to arbitrate, President Donnelly, the strike leader, was in communication by long-distance telephone, with the leaders of the strikers in outside cities and had notified them that a satisfactory settlement had been reached, and directed the strikers to return to work as soon as possible.

The settlement of the difficulty by arbitration was brought about by the allied craft at the stock yards, who would have become involved in the controversy had it continued much longer. The representatives of these unions, which represent about 14,000 men, got together yesterday and sent a final appeal to the packers, asking for a three-sided conference to-day between the packers, the strikers and themselves, in a final effort to arrange some sort of agreement which would prevent the strike spreading to the affiliated unions. This appeal of the allied trades unions received a favorable response from the packers, and to-day's conference was the result.

NEW YORK HERALD COMES OUT FOR JUDGE PARKER

Independent Paper Declares Democratic Party Has a Candidate to Lead Them Out of the Wilderness—Declares Roosevelt Has Lost the Confidence of the People by His Freakish, Moldling, Dictatorial Ways.

New York, Thursday, July 21.—The New York Herald, noted for its political independence, this morning comes out strongly in favor of the election of Judge Parker.

In its leading editorial, under the caption "The Democrats and Their New Leader," the Herald says:

"Judge Parker's telegram declaring himself for sound money has made such an impression that it may save the Democratic party in spite of itself.

"The comments it is still eliciting show that Judge Parker's action has won the confidence of the people, and that sort of confidence President Roosevelt has not inspired.

"His imperialism and his dictatorial ways, together with his revival of the race issue in the South and other rougher fads, have awakened among the people a distrust of Mr. Roosevelt, and the Republican party quite as great as the distrust which Bryanism, sixteen to one,ism, Populism and other freakishisms had excited with respect to the Democrats.

"Mr. Roosevelt has the support of his intimate friends and his political proteges, but conservative people eye him with distrust. They acknowledge that he is irreproachable as an individual; that he is a staunch patriot, a good husband, a loyal friend. But they doubt his capacity for self-control, distrust his judgment and question his conception of presidential duties.

"LIKE THE KAISER."

"Like the German Emperor, he wishes to meddle in every detail of the public service, to control every department, to rule every official, to be both the law-maker and the executive, to be the source of power and to apply it.

"Between Mr. Roosevelt's views of the President's duties and the views of the American people on that subject there is a very wide difference. He evidently thinks the President of the United States is a sort of dictator, while the people rightly regard him merely as their chief magistrate—as the executive head of the administration.

"This domineering conception of his official duties has excited widespread resentment among Republicans and has led him to make mistakes that would have prevented his nomination if the Republican party had any other available candidate.

vent the strike spreading to the affiliated unions. This appeal of the allied trades unions received a favorable response from the packers, and to-day's conference was the result.

AGREEMENT WHICH ENDS THE STRIKE.

The agreement entered into between the representatives of the packers and the strikers follows:

Wages and working conditions of all employees now on strike to be submitted to arbitration, each party to this agreement having the privilege of bringing before the arbitrators for decision any question of wages or conditions or any other grievance they may have, and both to abide by the decision of the arbitrators.

The packing companies signing this agreement to retain all employees now at work who wish to remain and will re-employ all employees now out as fast as possible, without discrimination.

Employees to return to work at the wages received when going on strike, pending the decision of the arbitrators; arbitrators to consist of three practical packing-house men, to be selected as follows:

One representative of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America; these two to select a third member. The two first shall meet within forty-eight hours after resumption of work, proceed to elect the third member and shall meet daily for that purpose until this duty has been completed.

When the third member has been selected, the three shall meet daily, unless adjournment be had by unanimous consent, until the final conclusion has been reached, and the award made.

Any former employee not re-employed within forty-five days from date work is resumed to have the privilege of submitting his or her case to arbitration, on question of discrimination, decision of arbitrators to govern.

THOMAS J. CONNORS,
THOMAS E. WILSON,
EDWARD TILDEN.

Committee on behalf of the packing companies. Approved: Committee on behalf of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America.

M. J. DONNELLY,
WILLIAM J. STERLING,
JOHN FLORENCE,
THOMAS R. KIDD.

The agreement was also approved and signed by the representatives of the packers: Armour & Co., by Arthur Meeker; Nelson Morris & Co., by Edward Morris; Schwarzhild & Salsberger, Company, by J. E. Maurer; Swift & Co., by L. F. Swift; National Packing Company, by J. P. Lyman; Cudahy Packing Company, by E. A. Cudahy; Libby, McNeill & Libby, by Edward Tilden.

AGREEMENT ABOUT AS FORMER PROPOSALS.

The agreement reached at the night conference is practically the same as the proposition made last Saturday to the packers by Mr. Donnelly. The only difference is that in Saturday's communication Mr. Donnelly insisted that the strikers be all taken back to work within seven days. This the packers refused, although they agreed to accept every other demand made by Mr. Donnelly.

When the men return to work it will be under exactly the same conditions as prevailed before the strike was declared, with the exception that the question of a wage scale will be decided by arbitration. The old wage scale, under which the union worked last year, expired May 28. Since that time numerous conferences have been held between the packers and the union in an effort to settle upon a new schedule, but without avail.

Nine days ago it was decided to call a strike in order to bring the employers to terms. Five hours after the strike and been called, Mr. Donnelly received a communication from the packers offering to arbitrate the whole difficulty.

SENATOR DAVIS MEETS PARKER FOR FIRST TIME.

Esopus, N. Y., July 20.—Former Senator Davis, the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, arrived at Esopus to-day, accompanied by National Committee-men Norman E. Mack of New York and D. J. Campau of Michigan. They were driven at once to Rosemont, Judge Parker and Mr. Davis had never met before.

Senator Davis declined to be interviewed, but submitted affably to the phalanx of photographers who ambushed him at the station.

Messrs. Mack and Campau, speaking of the National Committee chairmanship, said they still regarded Senator Gorman as a possibility.

The only positive results of this meeting made known for publication was that there would be no joint notification, Judge Parker declared positively that his own notification would take place at Rosemont. It is likely that Senator Davis will be notified at White Sulphur Springs, that place being more conveniently situated than Elkins, the candidate's home town.

CZAR DISPLEASED AT RED SEA RAID ON BRITISH SHIPS

Amicable Adjustment of Difficulties Now Considered Probable, Following England's Protest.

VESSELS TO BE SURRENDERED

Authorities at Port Said Detain Steamer Malacca, With Russian Prize Crew on Board.

VLADIVOSTOK FLEET IN HURRY

After Sinking Small Japanese Ship, It Steams Away and May Try to Reach French Cochinchina or Terrorize Coast.

Tatehikao, July 19.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Sharp fighting was reported to-day to the northeast, where, it is stated, the Japanese lost ten guns. Their forces were pushed back and their positions occupied as far as Salmaizze. If this report be true, it indicates a heavy engagement.

London, July 21.—The China Mutual Steam Navigation Company's steamer, Pak Ling, is believed to have been seized in the Red Sea. The Pak Ling sailed from Middlesbrough, England, June 18, and London, July 2, bound for Yokohama. She is a British-owned vessel.

St. Petersburg, July 21.—1:42 a. m.—The Associated Press has just been informed that Emperor Nicholas, in an interview with Count Lamsdorff, the Foreign Minister, expressed his displeasure at the turn events had taken and at the possibility of complications with Great Britain arising out of the detention of British ships by the Russian younger fleet steamers in the Red Sea.

This pacific attitude, if the report be correct, will doubtless lead to an immediate and amicable adjustment of the difficulties.

This announcement follows the action of Sir Charles Hardinge, the British Ambassador to Russia, who, in behalf of his Government, presented a strong protest to Russia against the seizure in the Red Sea and detention of the Peninsular and Oriental steamer Malacca, which was carrying 300 tons of British Government stores for the naval establishment at Hong-Kong, each case of which was marked with the broad arrow, which is the Government stamp.

The Ambassador also presented a general protest against the action of the Russian fleet.

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LEADING TOPICS

TODAY'S REPUBLIC.

THE SUN RISES THIS MORNING AT 4:50 AND SETS THIS EVENING AT 7:21. THE MOON SETS THIS MORNING AT 12:19.

GRAIN CLOSED—ST. LOUIS SEPT. WHEAT 86 1/2¢; ASKED; SEPT. CORN 47 1/2¢.

CHICAGO—SEPT. WHEAT 81 1/2¢; SEPT. CORN 45 1/2¢; BID.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Forecast for St. Louis and Vicinity: Fair; no decided change in temperature.

For Missouri—Occasional showers and thunderstorms Thursday. Fair Friday.

For Illinois—Showers and thunderstorms Thursday; cooler in central and south portions. Fair Friday.

PART I.

1. Beef Strike Is Settled.

2. New York Herald Comes Out for Judge Parker.

3. Senator Cockrell Visits Convention.

4. Committee Adopts a Folk Platform.

5. Missouri Democratic Platform.

6. Cleveland Lauds Parker.

7. Convention Holds Four Sessions.

8. Russell Harding Leaves the Missouri Pacific.

9. Packers Want All Men Back.

10. Real Estate Transfers.

11. Editorial.

12. Society News.

13. The Stage.

14. To Probe Gambling in the County.

15. List of Successful Pupils.

16. Coal Men Celebrate Their Day at Fair.

17. Notes of Happenings at World's Fair.

18. Visitors Registered at State Buildings.

PART II.

1. The Republic's Daily Racing Form.

2. Race Results and Entries.

3. Baseball Scores.

4. Birth, Marriage and Death Records.

5. New Corporations.

6. Rooms for Rent Advertisements.

7. Republic "Want" Advertisements.

8. Financial News.

9. Summary of St. Louis Markets.

10. Trust Companies' Splendid Showing.

11. Mrs. Maybrick a Free Woman.

12. Recalls Foot-Race Frauds.

13. Buffalo Wants a Name.

14. Head of Negro Ticket Deposited.

15. Colonel Ewert Prostrated.

FOLK PLACED IN NOMINATION AT 2:20 A. M.;
COOK OPPOSITION SHOWS NEW STRENGTH

SENATOR COCKRELL AN INTERESTED VISITOR;
FIRST VIEW OF STATE CONVENTION SINCE '76.



Left to Right—Joseph J. Russell, nominee for Congress in the Sixteenth District; Senator Francis M. Cockrell and Judge W. N. Evans.

PLAN MOVE AGAINST COOK
TO NULLIFY INSTRUCTIONS

Half of Those Not Favorable to the Secretary of State Will Vote on the First Ballot and Retire, When Remainder Will Enter and Respond to the Second Roll Call—Many Think That the Casting of One Ballot as Ordered Will Satisfy the Constituents—Petition Is Prepared and Will Be Presented to the Candidate—It Calls Upon Him to Retire From the Race or Release Signers From Obligation.

WALLACE MAKES SPEECH PLACING FOLK IN NOMINATION.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 21, 2:30 a. m.—Folk's name was put before the convention at 2:30 a. m. When the name was announced by Mr. Wallace, clearly, loudly and distinctly, the shout that went up was an explosion, an intonation and reiteration that reached and re-echoed, bounded up to and was shouted back from the domed ceiling of the Hall of Representatives.

Cheering for Bryan at the St. Louis Convention did not exceed the cheering for Folk at Jefferson City.

At 2:25 Tom Anderson arose to nominate Harry B. Hawes.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, July 21, 1:45 a. m.—At 1:40 this morning the platform as presented to the convention by the committee was unanimously adopted after the plank offered by Peter J. Barrett of St. Louis providing for a change in the tax laws had been rejected by a vote of 120 to 500.

Disorder prevailed in the convention. Friends of Cook were seeking to force an adjournment and the chair had difficulty in restoring the convention to a semblance of order.

At 1:43 William H. Wallace of Kansas City began his speech nominating Folk for Governor.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, July 21, 12:30 a. m.—At midnight Frank M. Estes, acting as reading clerk, began reading the report of the Credentials Committee. It seats Folk delegations from the Twenty-eighth Ward, Monroe, Clinton, New Madrid and St. Louis counties, Reed delegates from Jasper County and Hawes delegates from all the contested city wards other than the Twenty-eighth. The contestees from De Kalb were seated. There was no minority report. Fifteen minutes only were required to adopt the report.

The anti-Cook fight still continues unabated. A rumor that there had been a compromise on the part of Messrs. Evans and Vandiver with Senator Stone and Cook early this morning was denied emphatically by the first two of these gentlemen.

Anti-Cook delegates instructed for him are said to be preparing to absent themselves from the convention on alternate roll calls on Secretary of State. It is probable that Folk will not be nominated before dawn. A recess will then be taken for a few hours.

Half the delegates instructed for Sam B. Cook, but opposed to his nomination plan to remain away from the first roll call for Secretary of State. The other half will attend and vote. The delegates absent from the first roll call will then attend and discharge their obligations to their constituents. It is hoped to prevent Cook's nomination on either of the ballots, and all of the delegates will then feel free to vote for whom they choose.

The Committee on Resolutions adopted the platform as prepared by Mr. Folk, making but a few slight changes.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 20.—Despite every effort of Mr. Cook's friends to renew confidence in his ultimate nomination, two extremely dangerous propositions confronted him to-night.

One is that many of the delegates opposed to Cook, but instructed for him, do not intend to vote for him until the second ballot. Unless plans are changed, these delegates will remain out of the convention when the first ballot is taken.

Others who are instructed for Cook, but are opposed to him, will do the same thing on the second ballot. Practically all of the delegates in this category believe that one vote for Cook will carry out their instructions.

If this plan is worked, as one of the chief anti-Cook leaders said would be done, it is difficult to see how Mr. Cook can be nominated. It is a way of keeping instructions and at the same time preventing Mr. Cook's nomination.

It is claimed that there are more than 100 Cook instructed delegates who are not for him and who will carry out this program. Only developments will show whether this claim will be carried out.

BARE MAJORITY NECESSARY.

To be effective, the opposition to Cook must have a majority of the votes in the convention when the ballots are taken. It is a rule that a majority of those present nominates. The first ballot will determine whether Mr. Cook will be nominated. By the seating of the Barbee delegation in Jasper County Mr. Cook has received nineteen additional votes.

He has also lost four in Adair County, as he was only indorsed there, and not instructed for. The Adair delegates said to-day that they would not vote for Cook. This gives Mr. Cook 243 instructed delegates.

By throwing out the Twenty-eighth Ward in St. Louis he will get only 106 votes from the city, or 349 known to be for him.

If Cook loses 100 of these by their remaining out of the convention until later ballots, he must make up as many from the uninstructed delegates.

The petitions to Mr. Cook, asking for his withdrawal, were signed liberally to-day, but the leaders said that they would not give out the names, as no sooner were names known than the long-distance telephone is used to secure protesting messages.

The longest petition, one which it was said by a leading Buchanan County man would be presented to Mr. Cook to-morrow, reads as follows:

LETTER TO COOK.

"To Sam B. Cook: The undersigned delegates to the Democratic State Convention, now in session, who have been instructed by their constituents to cast their votes for you as the party nominee for the office of Secretary of State, in view of the situation developed in this convention, beg you to consider the propriety of withdrawing your candidacy for the position.

"It appears by your own reported statements and version of the affair that you are cognizant of the bribery of a member of the State Senate to use his official position to defeat legislation which had been initiated, and if enacted into law would affect adversely the interest of your friend, and did not divulge the offense to the prosecuting authorities.

"It also appears that you at first disapproved of and advised against the act but when your objection and advice were overridden and unheeded, you were voluntarily present with and on behalf of your friend as a witness to the consummation of the deal.

"It does not appear that you have in any wise explained your part in the transaction, except to state or admit the fact. We imply that you assume the responsibility of your act, and that there is no explanation except the obvious one that when the interest of your friend conflicts with that of the Government or of the public you stand by your friends. We cannot agree that it is excusable under any circumstances or exigency to bribe a public officer to do or to refrain from doing his duty or from the exercise of any official power.

"We do not believe our duty is limited solely to our immediate constituents, and we do believe that our larger duty to the Democracy of the whole State requires us to protest against your candidacy while we execute the specific command annexed to our credentials.

"A people are known by the men they crown."

"We, therefore, ask you to withdraw your candidacy or release us as far as you may be able from our instructions."

"The two petitions which were signed to-day while the above was in preparation read as follows:

"As I am instructed to vote for Sam B. Cook for Secretary of State, and as I believe his nomination to the said position would be a detriment to the party and a weight hard to bear and carry through the campaign, and believing that I am serving my people and my party, I join in asking Mr. Cook either to withdraw from the race for said position or to relieve me from my instructions to vote for him, thereby permitting me to vote as I honestly believe to be the best interest of my people and my party."

"The uninstructed delegates have been asked to sign this pledge."

"As a Democrat interested in the success of the Democratic party and believing in Democratic principles and Democratic doctrines, and believing that at all times we should nominate men to our different positions who stand for the principles as represented by our party and further believing that we should nominate no man who has been connected in any way with corruption influence and bribery transactions; and believing such a nomination by our party is entirely unnecessary in view of the abundant material that we have to draw from."

"I, therefore, believe that it would be a great calamity to our party to nominate Sam B. Cook to the office to which he aspires, and I hereby unite with others in asking him to withdraw from the race for Secretary of State."

RECESS MAY BE TAKEN.

Unless plans fail, a recess will be taken after the gubernatorial nomination. This will be a time when politics will be played.

ALL HAWES'S CITY DELEGATIONS BUT ONE ARE SEATED

That From the Twenty-Eighth Ward Is Thrown Out by the Committee on Credentials.

FOLK MEN ARE ADMITTED.

Circuit Attorney's St. Louis County Delegation, After Long Investigation Is Declared Regular.

WRANGLING MARKS SESSION.

Testimony and Affidavits Are Heard in Detail, and Committee Adjourns Until This Morning to Make Up Report.

ACTION OF CREDENTIALS COMMITTEE SUMMARIZED.

The Credentials Committee seated the following delegations:

OPPOSED TO COOK AND ALLEN.

St. Louis County..... 8

New Madrid County..... 3

Monroe County..... 8

Clinton County..... 5

St. Louis, Twenty-eighth Ward..... 5

Total..... 29

FAVORABLE TO COOK AND ALLEN.

De Kalb County (instructed for Folk)..... 4

Jasper (instructed for Reed)..... 19

St. Louis—First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh wards (instructed for Hawes)..... 87

Total..... 119

(Note: Of Hawes's 111 St. Louis delegates, 19 were uncontested.)

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

Jefferson City, Mo., July 20.—Folk delegates from the Twenty-eighth Ward and all Hawes delegations from other St. Louis wards were seated by the Committee on Credentials to-night after twelve hours had been devoted to the cases.

The result on the latter proposition was received with the wildest of cheering by the crowd assembled, many of whom were of the St. Louis followers of Hawes and Butler. The hall was in turmoil for ten minutes after announcement of the vote.

The vote on the proposition to seat the contestants of the Twenty-eighth Ward stood 13 to 3, only St. Louis voting in the negative. This contest was thrashed over at length.

The committee was convinced that irregularities had occurred, and that they might very well have affected the Hawes majority in the ward. In other words they were not convinced that whatever of fraudulent votes were cast the result could have been changed.

Combs was the last witness called. Hawes submitted the official returns from the ward.

Riley Hall moved to seat the Folk delegation from the Twenty-eighth Ward and to unseat the Hawes men. The committee proceeded to a vote promptly, with the decisive outcome stated.

This was disposed of at 10:30 p. m. Mr. Hall immediately moved that the other eighteen uncontested contests be dismissed.

The First and Second Ward contests were taken up first, and put aside as inconclusive. Hall argued in support of his motion that now the strongest case had been presented, and that on this he had had difficulty in making up his mind.

"The other contests are admittedly weaker," he maintained, "and the Hawes majorities consequently the more difficult to overcome. Therefore, I am ready to vote for my motion."

Argument on the proposal was extended. Easton of St. Joseph declared that to stop short in such a manner would leave the way open for Republican charges through newspapers of a wash of St. Louis.

"I wish to say in answer to that," replied Mr. Hall, "that I have never seen the time yet that I have feared what a Republican paper would say about a Democratic convention."

Chairman Fogle, in voting age, explained by saying that, while he had encountered no difficulty like Mr. Hall in reaching a decision in the Twenty-eighth Ward contest, he was equally sure that the ends of justice would not be served by further time devoted to the contests in the other wards, where the Hawes majorities were so remarkably large.

After the vote was taken the committee went into executive session to prepare a report to the convention. Paul B. Hicks of the Fifth, and Paul Moore of the Fourteenth, voted against rendering a unanimous report. They did not, however, undertake a minority report. Neither would they question he proposes to ask a vote on the whether to the convention to that.

In urging his motion for seating twenty of the twenty-one St. Louis Hawes delegations.

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